THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

CONVICTION FOR RESCUING A FUGITIVE SLAVE.

MILWAUREE, Monday, Nov. 20, 1854. The trial of John Ryeroft, who was indicted for an alleged participation in the rescue of the fagitive slave Grover from the custody of the Marshal of Michigan, in April last, occupied the attention of the U. S. District Court on Friday and Saturday-Jadge

Miller presiding. The prisoner was convicted.

Messrs. Kneeland & Hull, brokers, of this city, suspended payment to-day.

STABBING AFFRAY IN BOSTON.

STABBING AFFRAY IN BOSTON.

Boston, Monday, Nov. 20, 1854.

An affray took place this afternoon at the saliors' boarding-house of John Butcher, in North-st., during which Richard L. Leith was mortally stabbed by Jas. Kelly, in consequence of which he died in a few minutes afterward. Leith was the second mate of the ship Staffordshire when that vessel was lost, and had recently shipped as second mate of the new ship John Elliot Thayer. He belonged in Bristol, R. I. Kelly was arrested. Kelly was arrest

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 20, 1854.

The Harrisburg train on the Columbia Railroad was throws off the track when about twenty-four miles from this city. One of the passenger-cars was rolled down an embankment, and completely broken to pieces. None of the passengers were killed, but several were severely injured—among them the Rev. Mr. Wheat, a Baptist minister of this city. He was hit in the back by the water-tank, by which his spine was badily hurt. was badly hurt.

CINCINNATI MONEY MARKET.

Money matters continue to improve bere, and cond-dence is rapidly gaining strength. Exchange is de-clining, and buyers are refusing to buy it at 14 per cent. premium. Gold has also declined to 14 per cent. premium.

premium.

Hogs are firmer; 2,000 were sold at \$3.62 to \$4.
One thousand barrels of prime Lard, deliverable in
November and December, were sold at \$10.

POWDER EXPLOSION.

The drying house of Jacob Johnson, in Mariboro' ownehip, Montgomery County, Pa., containing two ans of gunpowder, exploded this morning, killing leary Whistler and Josiah, his son. The building

Henry Whistler and Josiah, his son. The building
was entirely destroyed.
The Southern mail, as late as due, has been reeeived, but it brings no news of any importance.
No more failures bave occurred here to day. Several small once took place on Saturday.
David Stewart & Son's paper is selling at 50 cents
the dellar.

LOWNESS OF THE OHIO RIVER.

WHEELING, Monday, Nov. 20, 1854.

The Ohio River is very low at this place, there being but thirty-eight inches of water. Small class boats are now taking freight and passengers for Cincinnati.

OLD CAMBRIDGE. BRIDGE.

OLD CAMBRIDGE. BRIDGE.
Boston, Monday, Nov. 20, 1854.
The reopening of the old Cambridge Bridge, one of
the principal thoroughfares between Boston and
Cambridge, was celebrated this evening by a grand
torchlight procession, fireworks, &c. The bridge has
been closed several months for extensive repairs.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE. NEW-YORK STATE ELECTION RETURNS-[Official]

VO Counties.	TE FOR CANAL Fitzbugh, (Whig.)	Clark, (Soft.)	Williams, (K. N.)	Burnham,
Albany	2117	1628	1547	1459
		29Z 270	652 2323	2184
Cavuat.	1726 4027	1967	2	2728
Chautanone.	2317	1247	218	2328 1730
Chevange	3069	969	****	2678 775
Clinten	1810 2885	1390	216 156	2641
Cortispd		1219 2577	334	509 548
Dutchess	2662	2340	997	2011
Pris	******* ****	857	451	501
Franklin	2097	1534	156	258
Pulton	1764	1236	1146	1714

Total.......158,175 116,011 VOTE FOR STATE PRISON INSPECTOR (K. N.) (Whig.) (Soft.) Counties. 1667

Franklin.
Fulton...
Genosee.
Greene...
Hamilton.
Merkimer
Jefferson. Kings
Lewis
Livir gsten
Madison
Montoe
Montgomer
New York
Niasers Niagara... Ouelda... Onordaga. Ontario... Orange... Orieana... Oswego Otrego . Putnsm 1827 1915 726 1409 876 2575 341 1157 1825 1867 1976 929 Uleter.
Warren.
Washington.
Wayne
Wastchester
Wyoming.
Yatoe

....143,557 119,122 107,954 49,809 Raymond Pord Scroggs Ford Pord Fitabugh 129 Clark Williams Barnham Bowne 130 Andrews Sanders Veraam Dodd 52 Hughes O. Clark

Lient Governor Raymond Const Comm'r. Finhagh.
Williams. Bowns. Sandra.

WAINE.

The result of the Congressional election in Maine has not been declared by the Governor and Council. There is an interesting question with regard to the legality of certain votes thrown in Arossock County, which embraces principles of much supportance. The two prominent candidates at Augusta are Mosers. Milliken (Republican) Fuller (Sam Democrat, who have been with connect before the Enecutive, and presented their claims in a hands sine manner. Indications are apparent that no action will be taken in the matter until the opinion of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court had been asked on certain returns in the case, and others of like character.

VERMONT.

The official canvas for Representatives to Congress from Vermont is as follows:

Iet District—Rev. James Mescham, (Republican) 8,626; S. W. Jewett, (Neb.) 3,464; others, 174. Majority for Mescham, 4,888.

Ild District—Justin Morrill, (Republican) 8,339; J. W. D. Parker, (Neb.) 9,858; O. L. Sanfter, (Republican) 2,447; others, 26. Mejority for Morrill, 59.

Illd District—Alvah Sabia, (Republican) 7,362; W. Havended, Nuch.; 2,668; others, 33. Mejority for Sa-

Heywood, (Neb.) 3,608; others, 33 Majority for Sabin, 4,221.

The majority of the regular Republican candidates

DELAWARE.

DELAWARE.

The Wilmington Republican of the 20th says that the members of the Legislaure from Newcastle County are all friendly to the ensature of a Prohibitory Liquor Law. The Republican thinks that the most of those elected in Keat, and some in Sassex, are not averse to a prohibitory law, providing the larger portion of the people wish one ensated. Therefore it has been suggested that the Legislaure pass an act in the first or second week of the session to hold an election in ten or fitteen days from that time, to test the sense of the people in regard to the question.

time, to test the sense of the people in regard to the question.

In Newcastle County the American party elected two Senators, six Representatives, a Sheriff, Coroner, and five Lavy Court Commissioners, leaving the Democrats one Representative and one member to the Levy Court. In Kent the Americans elected one Senator, six Representatives, the Coroner and all the members of the Levy Court, with the exception of one who has a tie vot; leaving the Democrats one Senator, one Representative and the Sheriff. In Sussex County the American party elected every man on the ticket, leaving the opposition nothing.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA.

On the 4th Thursday of May next the voters will have to elect a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor, and an Attorney General, to serve four years—members of Congress and the Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS

MASSACHUSEUTS.

The latest accounts give the number of Know-Nothings elected to the Legislature as 3.55—Wings 4, Free Soil or Republican 1, Domocrat 1. It is stated that two of the four Whigs claumet as such are members of the Know Nothing order, and that the Republican and Democratic members are both Know-Nothings. Hriam C. Brown, of Tolland, is the only Democrat chosen to the House. He is said to have been elected by the Know-Nothings, and to have youted their licket.

voted their ticket.

Berkshire County has voted—Yeas 2,741, Nays 3,938—not to remove the county seat from Lenox to Pittefield.

Pittefield.

Runor has it that Andrew W Richmond, of Adams, is to be President of the Senate, and Thomas Drew, of The Worcester Spy, Clerk. Tas Hosse, on the same authorite, is to be organized by the choice of Anthony K. Chase, of Hardwick, as Speaker, and Simon P. Hans somb as Cierk.

NEW-HAMPSHIKE.

The Sham Democratic polyidrans of the H4 District have renominated George W. Morrison for Congress. Moses Norris, a supporter from the start of the Nebruska bill was President of the Convention, and all the proceedings were controlled by the reugh-paced hangers on of the Administration.

MISSOURL

The Supreme Court Las pronounced the Sunday Liquor Law constitutional.

Western Reserv Freedom) for Ju- cent election:	e Counties (th	e great stro	onghold of
Counties.	Swan Rep.	Norrie Neb.	Majority.
Arhitet nia	2966	641	2323
Coysbogs		2/98	265.2
Life	1738	1.55	1473
Genuga	1643	507	1136
Huren	29:1	1831	1574
Lake	14.5	332	921
Lorsin	2446	1140	1335
Diaboni g	1635	1621	244
Medias	21.20	1354	855
Portage	26:27	1447	1210
2.03.00	and the second	\$14.54	2152

Totals 30 : 85 ILLINOIS. Our Chicago exchanges make the result in the VIIth District closer than at first reported. It will probably require the official canvass to decide the contest between Archer and Allea, the Republican and Nebraska candidates.

BROOKLYN CITY JUDGE-AN OUTRAGE

No doubt if the annals of political jugglery can City canvase at Brooklyn.

E. D. Cuiver and Samuel E. Johnson were the op-posing candidates for the office of City Judge. The canvass showed 10.585 for Culver, and 10,512 for Johnson; giving Mr. Culver, after all the chesting. stretching, shortening, holding back and delay of eight days, a clear majority of 73. How to get rid of this majority required another three days' labor. It was finally done by refusing to allow to Mr Culver 550 votes, returned as east for him by the name of "E. D. Culver." Of these 550 votes, 468 were actually cast for him by his full name, and by mistage or otherwise, the Inspectors returned them not as the ballots indicated for Erastus D. Culver, but for E. D.

Mr. Culver produced the Inspectors before the Board, and seke i that they might be permitted to amend their return, and annex a specimen ballot, to show that he was world for by his full name. He offered to show that the other eighty-two votes were cast and intended for him; that he was almost universally known and addressed by the name of E. D. Culver; that no other candidate but himself was in nemination by that name; and that there was no other one of his name or with those initials in the City or State. All these offers were refused, and the very megnanimous Board, by one majority, rejected the "E. D. Culver" ballots, and declared Johnson elected. This was done with the law before them, showing that for the last forty years ballots with wellknown initials have always been allowed to the one

for whom the voters intended them.

We are happy to learn that Mr. Johason refuses to take the seat under such circumstances, holding the conduct of his volunteer friends in much the same light that the Maryland slaveholder did that of Commissioner lugraham, who, in his zeal to do a mean act, returned a man to him as his slave, which the Marylander refused to receive, having never owned

We doubt if an officer in the whole State has been elected who encountered a fiercer malignity from lager beer-shops, Irish porter-houses, and drinking Whige, than did Mr. Culver; and, considering his positions on the great questions of the day, there is none over whose success we more heartily rejoice.

He will, we learn, take immediate steps to bring the matter before the Court, and no same man doubts the result.

PURE BRANDY.—Since the French Government have forbidden the distillation of cereals, a very active export demand has sprang up here for raw which and common rum, and prices have moverfully advanced, with large freight engagements for France. When it comes back it will not be recognized, either by the smell, taste, or price.

The electors of New Orleans, on the 2th, voted on the question of License or N. License. The vote stood, for License, 7,709; against it, 2,338—majority for License, 5,342.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY. SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

MR. BANCROFT'S OBATION.

The Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the New-York Historical Society was celebrated yesterday afternoon, at Niblo's Theater, in the presence of a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the members of the Society assembled at the Library-rooms in the University, where their guests were received and introduced by the Reception Committee to the Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, President of the Society. In half an hour thereafter the Society, with their guests, formed in procession and proceeded to Niblo's Theater.

The parquette was reserved for members of the Society, and the stage for the guests from abroad and numerous literary celebrities of the

City. Among the gentlemen who occupied the stage we noticed the Rev. Dr. Ferris. Chancellor of the University; President King, of Columbia College: the Rev. Drs. Adams, Van Pelt, and Mathews; Erastus C. Benedict, President Board of Education; Ald. Channeey, the Rev. Drs. Knox, De Witt, and Osgood: Mr. Peet, President Deaf and Dumb Institution: Peter Cooper, Gen. Wetmore, J. S. C. Abbott, Delegate of the Maine Historical Society; Augustus Schell, the Rev. G. E. Eilis, the Rev. W. P. Lunt, Wm. C. Bryant, Dr. Bethune, Mr. Whitehead, Delegate New-Jersey Historical Society; Prof. Geo. W. Greene, Dr. Stevens, President Medical College; the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Dr. Underhill, Surrogate Bradford.

The first, second and third tiers of the spacious building were densely crowded with an audience of ladies and gentlemen-every available place from which a view of the stage could be had being occupied.

The chair was taken by the Hon. LUTHER BRA-DISH, President of the Society. Upon the entrance of the procession, Dodworth's Band, led by Harvey B. Dodworth, performed selections from the Opera of I Paritani.

The PRESIDENT then came forward and said: The PRESIDENT then came forward and said:

Fellow Members of the Society—Ladies and
Gentlemen: Fifty years have rolled their ceaseless
tide along the current of time, since a few enlightened
men laid, in weakness, but with wise forethought, the
foundation of the New-York Historical Society. That
Institution, through varying fortune, and ever-inereasing effort and expanding usefulness, has already
reached the close of the first half-century of its existence; and we are now assembled to celebrate the
first Semi Centennial Anniversary of its origin. The
exercises of the occasion will be commenced with
prayer, by the Rev. Dr. De Witt, the first Vice-President of the Society.

The Rev. Dr. De Witt then addressed the
Throse of Grace in the fellowing prayer:

Throse of Grace in the fellowing prayer:

Throne of Grace in the fellowing prayer:

O. Then high and holy One, who inhabitest eternity and immensity — Sovereign ruler and Lord of all. Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory. We bow before Thee at thy footstool. Thy throne is founded on justice and judgment; and we thank Thee that to us, sincers, mercy and truth wait before Thee, and that we may now approach Thee in the name of Him who has abulshed death, and by His gospel brought tife and immortality to light. We thank Thee for all the mercies of which we partake individually, and in our domestic and social relations. We now thank Thee especially for all Thy favors extended us, and for all Thy blessings poured forth upon the people of these now United States. We revert to past centuries, and to the time when the first Colonies were settled, and when they came here with the open Bible, the open school, and the open senctuary. And now, as we remember the Hand, so full of blessings, we realize that it is shaking like Lebanon; and that the vine which Thou hast planted, has taken deep root; that the seed then sown has spring up and grown to a tree, and spread its branches, until from sea to sea it is bearing its fruit, and the fruit thereof shall be for the healing of the nations. We would hold in memory our ancestors—the wise in coursel, the valiant in the field. We would remember those members of this society who took so noble a part in the great struggle for Liberty; those names conspicuous in the formation of our apply Constitution, under which we have dwelt so We would remember those memoers of this solvely who took so noble a part in the great struggle for Liberty; those names conspicuous in the formation of our happy Constitution, under which we have dwelt so quietly and prosperously. And, in view of all these blessings, we would say "Lo! what hath God wrought!" May that Censitution and those laws be over this country its glorious defence! May wisdom and knowledge be the stability of our times. We are required to pray for all that are in authority; and so we pray for all that are in authority; and so we pray for all who rale over us and, make our laws, that they may be men fearing God, hating covetousness, and blessing all the people over whom they preside. We are met at this time is commemoration of the anniversary of the New-York Historical Society. We thank Thee for the growth and the success which has attended heretofore, and which are attending it now. Grant Thy blessing upon it in time to come. So bless kindred institutions—all institutions in search for materials to keep alive the history of our county. Bless all institutions dethe history of our county. Bless all institutions designed to spread education, mental, moral and spiritsigned to spread education, mental, moral and spiritual. Be with us at this time; and be with him who has conrented to address us on this occasion. And may we all so filled with the spirit and resolves of those men, as to be increased in patriotism and philanthropy. All of which we ask in the name of our divine and precious Redeemer, Jesus Christ, who taught us to say—Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, on earth as it is done in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Ames.

ferever and ever. Amen.

The Band then performed an Overture, composed expressly for the occasion, emblematic of the three nations under whose rule the State of New-York was founded and has since progressedfirst the Dutch, second the English, and lastly the American. It was loudly applauded.

The orator for the occasion, the Hon, George BANCROFT, was then introduced by the President, and proceeded to deliver the following ORATION:

BROTHERS, GUESTS AND FRIENDS OF THE NEW-YORK HIS.

We are assembled to celebrate the completion of a baif century, unequaled in its discoveries and its deeds. Man is but the creature of yesterday, and fifty years form a great length in the chain of his entire existence. Other topics attract the inquirer who would go back to remotest antiquity. The student of the chronology of the earth may sit on the bluffs that overhang the Mississippi, and muse on the myriads of years during which the powers of nature have been depositing the materials of its delts. He may then, by the aid of induction, draw still nearer to the beginnings of time, as he meditates on the succession of ages that assisted to construct the cliffs which raise their bastions over the stream; or to bury in compact layers the fern-like forests that have stored the bosom of the great valley with coal; or to crystalize the abcient limestone into marble; or, at a still earlier epoch, to compress liquid masses of the globe into seams of granite. But the records of these transitions gain their chief interest from their illustrating the changes through which our planet was fashlored into a residence for man. Science may from into the abyases of the past, when the earth moved ellently in its courses without observers; just as it may reach those far-off regions of nebular fields of light, whose distance no numbers that the human faculties may grasp can intelligibly express. But as the sublime dwells not in space, so it dwells not in duration. The occasion invites us to contemplate the higher subject of man. It is but a few centuries since he was called into existof nature have been depositing the materials of

ence, and yet the study of his nature and his destiny surpasses all else that can engrige his thoughts. At the end of a period which has but given new proof that unceasing movement is the condition of all finite existence, we are called upon to observe the general character of the changes in his state. Our minds irresistibly turn to consider the laws, the circum stances and the prospects of his being; we are led to inquire whether his faculties and his relations to the THE DINNER-SPEECHES. aniverse compel him to a steady course of improve ment; whether, in the aggregate, he has actually made advances, and what hopes we may cherish respecting his future. I shall speak to you of the SECESSITY, the REALITY and the PROMISE of the pro-

grees of the race.

I. Since everything that is limited is in perpetua change, the condition of our race is one of growth or of decay. It is the glory of man that he is conscious of this law of his existence. He alone is gifted scious of this law of his existence. He alone is gifted with reason which looks upward as well as before and after, and connects him with the world that is not discerted by the senses. He alone has the faculty so to combine thought with affection, that he can lift up his heart and feel not for himself only, but for his brethen and his kind. Every man is in substance equal to his fellow-man. His nature is changed neither by time nor by country. He bears no marks of having risen to his present degree of perfection by successive transmutations from inferior forms; but by the peeu liarity and superiority of his powers he shows himself to have been created separate and distinct from all other classes of animal life. He is neither degenerating into such differences as could in the end no longer be classified together, nor rising into a higher species. Each member of the race is in will, affection, and intellect consubstantial with every other; no passion, no noble or degrading affection, no generous or selfish impulse, has ever appeared, of which the germ does not saist in every breast. No science has been reached, no thought generated, no truth discovered, which has not from all time existed potentially is every human mind. The belief in the progress of the race does not, therefore, spring from the supposed possibility of his acquiring new faculties, or coming into the possession of a new nature.

Still less does truth change. They speak falsely who say that truth is the daughter of time; it is the child of eternity, and as old as the Divine mind. The perception of it takes place in the order of time; truth itself knows nothing of the succession of ages.

Neither does mortality need to perfect itself; it is what it always has been, and always will be. Its distinctions are older than the sea or the dry land—than the earth or the sun. The relation of good to evil is from the beginning, and is unalterable.

The progress of man consists in this, that he himself arrives at the perception-of truth. The Divine mind, which with reason which looks upward as well as before and

which is its source, left it to be discovered, developed, and appropriated by finite creatures.

The life of an individual is but a breath; it comes forth like a flower, and flees like a shadow. Were no other progress, therefore, possible than that of the individual, one age would have little advantage over another. But as every man partakes of the same faculties, and is consubstantial with all, it follows that the race also has an existence of its own, and this existence heavest rights more varied free and comissions. the race also has an existence of its own, and this existence becomes richer, more varied, free, and complete as time advances. Common sense implies, by its very name, that each individual is to contribute some share toward the general intelligence. The many are wiser than the few; the multitude than the philosopher; the race than the individual; and each successive age than its predecessor.

The social condition of a century, its faith, and its institutions, are always analogous to its acquisitions.

successive age than its predecessor.

The social condition of a century, its faith, and its institutions, are always analogous to its acquisitions. Neither philosophy, nor government, nor political institutions, nor religious knowledge, can ramsin much behind, or go much in advance, of the totality of contemporary intelligence. The age farnishes to the master-workman the materials with which he builds. The outbreak of a revolution is the pulsation of the time, healthful or spasmodic, according to its harmony with the existing sum of human knowledge. Each new philosophical system is the heliograph of the passing condition of public thought. The state in which we are, is man's natural state at this moment; but it seither should be, nor can be his permanent state. It cannot be his permanent state, for social existence is flowing on in eternal motion, with nothing fixes but the certainty of change. Now, by the necessity of the case, the movement of the human mind, taken collectively, is always toward something better. There exists in each indivicual, alongside of his own personality, the ideal man who represents the race. He bears about within himself the consciousness that his life is a straggle; and at every moment he feels the antagonism between his own limited nature and the better life of which he conceives. He caucot state a proposition represents fine a finite of which he conceives. between his own limited nature and the better life of which he conceives. He cannot state a proposition respecting a finite object but it includes also a reference to the infinite. He cannot form a judgment, but it combines ideal truth and partial error, and, as a consequence, sets in action the antagonism between the true and the perfect on the one side, and the false and the imperfect on the other; and in this contest the true and the perfect must prevail, for they have the advantage of being perennial.

In public life, by the side of the actual state of the world, there exists the ideal state toward which it should tend. But antagonism lies at the foundation of all political parties that ever have

of the world, there exists the ideal state toward which it should tead. This antagonism lies at the foundation of all political parties that ever have been or ever can be formed. The olements on which they rest, whether is monarchies, aristocracies, or in republics, are but three, not one of which can be wanting, or society falls to ruin. The course of human deatiny is ever a rope of three strands. A party may found itself on things as they are, and strive for their unaltered perpetuity: this is conservatism, always appearing wherever established interesta exist, and never capable of unmingled auccess, because finite things are always in motion. Or a party may be based on theoretic right, and straggle unrelentingly to conform society to the absolute law of Truth and Justice; and this, which is the party of enthusiasts, can likewise never perfectly succeed, because the materials of which society is composed particle of imperfection; and to extirpate all that is imperfect would lead to the destruction of society itself. And there may be a third party, which seeks to reconcile the two, but which yet can never thrive by itself, since it depends for its opportunity of activity on the previous antagonism of the others. Without all the three, the fates could not spin their thread. As the motions of the solar world require the centripetal force, which by itself alone would draw all things into central convasion; the centrifugal force, which if uncontrolled would hurl the planets on a tangent into

motions of the solar world require the centripetal force, which by itself alone would draw all things into central confusion; the centrifugal force, which if uncontrolled would hard the planets on a tangent into infinite space; and lastly, that reconciling a justment, which preserves the two powers in harmony; so society always has within itself the elements of conservatism, of absolute right, and of reform.

The present state of the world is accepted by the wise and benevolent as its necessary and natural state. But at the same time, the practical statesman, whose heart has been purified by the love of humanity and whose purpose solemnized by faith in the immutability of justice, seeks to apply every principle which in former ages or in his own the human mind may have mastered, and to make every advancement that the culture of his time will sustain. In a word, he will never omit an opportunity to lift the world out of the inferior sphere of its actual and natural condition into the higher and better sphere, that is nearer to ideal perfection.

The merits of statesmen are to be tested by this criterion. I speak of the judgment of humanity, not of the opinion of classes. The latter exait, and even deify the advocates of their selfshness; and ofton measure out their praise by the degree of daring, with which right and trath have been made to succumb to their interests. They lavish laurels all the more profusely to hice the baldness of their heroes. But reputation so imparted is like everything else, that restately on the finite. Vain is the applause of factions, or the suffrages of those whose fortunes are benefited fame so attained, must pass away like the interests of classes: but the name of those who have studied the well-being of their fellow-men, and in their generation have sought to raise the world from the actual to the classes; but the name of those who have studied the well-being of their fellow-men, and in their generation have sought to raise the world from the actual to the ideal, is repeated in all the temples of humanity, and lives not only in its intelligence, but in its heart. These are they, whose glory calumny cannot tarnish, nor pride beat down. Connecting themselves with man's advancement, their example never loses its lustre; and the echo of their footsteps is heard throughout all time with sympathy and love.

The recessity of the progress of the race follows.

The comparative anatomist has studied, analyzed, and classified every species of vertebrate existence to be found now on earth, in the air, in the rivers, in the deep, or among the fossil remains of lost for as of being: and he discovers that they all without exception are analysems. tion are analogous: so that the induction becomes or resistible, that an archetype existed previous to the creation of the first of the kind.

creation of the first of the kind.

Shall we then hesitate to believe that the system of law likewise pervades the moral world! We cannot shut our eyes to the earblished fact, that an ideal, or archetype, prescribed the form of animal life; and shall we not believe that the type of all intellectual life likewise exists in the divine mind!

I know that there is a pride which calls this fatalism, and which rebels at the thought that the will of the Father of life should control what he has made. There are those who must need sasent for their individual selves the constant possession of that power which the great English peet represents the bad angles to have lost beaven for once attempting to usury; they are not content with being giffed with the faculty of discerning the counsels of God, and becoming happy by conforming to his decrees, but claim the privinge of acting irrespective of those decrees. Not satisfied with having been created in his image, they assume the liberty to counteract His will. They do not perceive that comincal order depends on the universality and absolute certainty of law; that for that end events in their course are not merely as fixed as Arast and the Andee, but follow laws that are mush older than Andee or Arast, that are as old as those which upheaved the mountains. The glory of God is not contingent on man's good will, but all existence subserves his purposes. The order of the universe is as a celestial poem whose beauty is from all eteratity, and must not be marred by kuman interpolations. Things proceed as they were ordered, in their mice, and well-adjusted, and perfect harmony—so that as the hand of the skilfri artist gathers music from the harpstrings, history gathers if from the will sand whose harrings history gathers if from the will sand who may be a celestial poem whose beauty is from all eteratity, and must not be marred by kuman interpolations. Things proceed as they were ordered, in their mice, and in the process of the contines of the contine to the face of the following

In surveying the short period during which man has been the tenant of the earth, the proofs of prohas been the tenant of the earth, the proofs of progress are so abundant that we do not know with which of them to begin, or how they should be classified. He is seen in the earliest stages of society, here of abstract truth, unskilled in the methods of induction, and hardly emancipated from bendage to the material universe. How wonderful is it, then, that a being whose first condition was so weak, so humble, and so naked, and of whom no monument older than forty centuries can be found, should have accumulated such fruitful stores of intelligence and have attained to such perfection of culture!

Look round noon this beautiful earth, this tenant

lated such fruitful stores of intelligence and have actained to such perfection of culture!

Look round upon this beautiful earth, this temperate zone of the solar system, and see how much man has done for its subjection and adoroment; making the wilderness blossom with cities, and the seemingly inhospitable sea cheerfully social with the richly freighted fleets of world-wide commerce. Look also at the condition of society, and consider by what amenities barbarism has been softened and refined; what guarantees of intelligence and liberty have supersected the lawlesences of brute force, and what copious interchanges of thought and love have taken the place of the sombre stoidity of the savage. The wanderings of the nations are greater now than they have ever been in time past, and productive of happier results. Peaceful emigration sets more myriads in motion than all the hordes of armed barbarians, whether Gauls or Scythians, Goths er Huns, Northmen or Saracene, that ever burst from the steppes of Asia and the Northern nurseries of men. Our own city gives evidence that the civilized world is becoming one federation; for, if you enter the storehouses of our merchante, you behold collected there for man's teachers. ing one federation; for, it you cancer the scoreboses of our merchants, you behold collected there for man's use, the products of every region, from fars that are whitered by arctic snows to the spices which are ripeted by the burning sun of the equator; and if you classify its inhabitants, you find a people which is the representative of all the cultivated nations of Europe. Every clime is tasked also to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge. The minerals that its on the peaks of

of knowledge. The minerals that his on the peaks of the Himalayas, the animals that his in the densest jungles of Africa, the flowers that bloom in the solitudee of Sumatra, or the trackless swamps along the Amezon, are brought within the observation and do-

Amezon, are brought within the observation and domain of science.

With equal diligence the internal structure of plants and animals has been subjected to examination. We may gare with astonishment at the advances which the past fifty years have made in the science of comparative physiology. By a most laborious and long-continued use of the microscope, and by a wast number of careful and minute dissections, man has gained such insight into animal being, as not only to define its primary groups, but almost to draw the ideal archetype that proceded their creation. Not content with the study of his own organization and the comparison of it with the Fauna of every zone, he has been able to count the pulsations of the heart of a caterpillar, to watch the flow of blood through the veins of the silkworm, to enumerate the millions of living things that to count the pensations of the neart of a caterpaira, to watch the flow of blood through the veins of the silk worm, to enumerate the millions of living things that dwell in a drop of water; to take the census of creatures so small that parts of their members remain invisible to the most powerful microscope; to trace the lungs of the insect which floats so gayly on the ilmber fans of its wings, and revels in the full fruition of its transceadent powers of motion.

The astronomer, too, has as perfected his skill that he has weighed in the balance some, even, of the stars, and marked the course and the time of their revolutions; while, within the limits of our own system, be has watched the perturbations of the wandering fires, till he has achieved his crowning victory by discovering a priori the existence and the place of an exterior planet.

I have reminded you of the fow centuries during which man has been a tenant of earth, and of the great proportion that the last half century bears to the whole period of his existence. Let us consider this more closely in reference to his condition; for I dare assert that in some branches of human achievement, the helf century we commomerate has done

ment, the half century we commemorate has done more for his instruction and improvement than all which went before. I do not here refer to our own country, because it

I do not here refer to our own country, because it is altogether new, though its growth merits a passing remark; for within this time the area of our land has been so extended that a similar increase during two more such periods would carry the stars and stripes to the polar ice and to the istinus; while our population has so multiplied that it now exceeds five times over all who existed at the end of the two previous centuries, and probably outnumbers all the generations that sleep beneath the soil. I speak rather of results in which the old world takes its share; and I will begin the enumeration by reference to an improvement which we may delight to consider our own. Your thoughm go in advance of me, and recall the fact that within the period we commemorate, steam was first employed for both interior and ceanic navigation. We, brothers of the New-York Historical Society, remember with pride that this great achievement in behalf of the connectant that the unity of the world, is due to the gasius of one of our members, and the encouragement of acceptance. one of our members, and the encouragement another to ROSERT FULTON and to ROSERT

The same superiority over all preceding time belongs to this age in reference to the construction of the means of internal communication. What are all the artificial channels of travel and of commore that existee before the present century, compared with the carals and railreads constructed in our times? I shall not passe to estimate the number of these newly made bigh ways, their collective length, their capacity or journeyings and for trade. I leave to others to contrast the occasional Oriental or African caravan, with the daily freight-train on one of our iron pathways, the post chaise, the stage-coach, and the dailgence with the incessant movement in the canal boats and the flying cars of the railread. Yet in your presence, my brothers, remembering the eleven men who, fifty years ago met and organized our society, I must, for an instant, direct your attention to the system which connects our own Hudson with the basins of the St. Lawrence, of the Delaware, of the Susquehanna and of the Mississippi. This magnificent work, one of the noblest triumphs of civilized man, so friendly to peace and industry, to national union and glory, was effected through the special instrumentality of one of our crainal founders and most active members; the same Dw Wirt Cliston who in the days when the City of New York gloried in her enlightened man, so freeding the same of the great men of the country.

The half century which we commemorate, is found to fear me of the country.

The half century which we commemorate, is found to retain the same character of superiority, if we consider the study it has made of the histery of the earth. Geology, in that time, has assumed a severe scientific form, doing the highest honor, I will not say, to the individual men who have been concerved in the pursuit, but to human nature itself, by the imperturbable serenity with which seeming contradictions have been studied till they have been found to confirm the general laws, and men have been able to discover in some degree, the chronology of the

ate with inimitable exactness any object that the eye of day looks upon.

Of the nature of electricity, more has been discovered in the last fifty years than in all past time, not even excepting the age when our own Franklin called it from the clouds. This aerial invisible power has learnt to fly as man's faithful messenger, till the mysile wires tremble with his passions and hear his errands on the wings of lightning. He divines how this agency which holds the globe in its invisible embrace guides floating atoms to their places in the crystal; or teaches the minoral ores the lines in which they should move, where to assemble together and where to lie down and take their rest. It whispers to the meteorologist the secrets of the atmosphere and the skies. For the chemist in his laboratory it perfects the instruments of hear, dissolves the closest affinities and reunites the sundered elements. It joins the artisan at his toil, and busily employed at his subtlest and swiftest of ex stences patiently, and carefully reproduces the designs of the engraver or this subtlest and swiftest of existences patiently, and carefully reproduces the designs of the engraver or the plactic art, and disposes the metal with a skillful delicacy and exactness which the most consummate workman cannot rival. Nay more: it enters into the composition of man himself, and is ever present as the inmost witness of his thoughts and volitions.

workman cannot rival. Nay more: it enters into the composition of man himself, and is ever present as the itemost witness of his thoughts and volitions. These are discoveries of our time.

But enough of this contrast of the achievement of one age with that of all preceding ones. It may seem to be at variance with our theme, that as republican institutions gain ground, Woman appears less on the theater of events. She, whose presence in this briary world is as a lily among thoras whose smile is pleasant like the light of morning, and whose eye is the gate of heaven; she, whom nature so reveres, that the lovely veil of her spirit is the best terrestrial emblem of beauty, ceases to command armies or reign supreme over legislation. Yet the progress of liberty, while it has made her less compineuous in historic events, has redeemed her into the possession of the full dignity of her nature, has made her not man's lave, but his companion, his coansellor, and follow-martyr; and, for an occasional ascendency in political siffairs has substituted the uniform enjoymant of domestic equality. The avenue to active public life seems closed against her, but without impairing her power over mund, or her fame. The lyre is as obedient to her touch, the muse as coming to her call, as to that of man: and truth in its purity finds no more honered interpreter.

When comparisens are drawn between longer periods of time, the progress of the race appears from the change in the condition of man himself. Time knows no holier mission than to assert the rights of labor, and it has not been unmindful of the duty. Were Aristotle and Plato to come back to our earth, they would find ne contrast more complete than hetween the workshops of Athons, and those of New-York. At Athens the slave practised the mechanic in his freedom knows how to command the powers of nature by rendering fillal obeclence to her laws, his desire of success in his occapation, whether in the shippard, or the iron-works, or wherever else he is found, compels him to be the di

"God."

The fifty years which we celebrate, have taken mighty strides toward the abolition of servitude. Prussia, in the hour of its sufferings and its greatest mighty strides toward the abolition of servitude. Prussa, in the hour of its sufferings and its greatest calamities, renovated its existence partly by the establishment of schools, and partly by changing its seris into a proprietary peasantry. In Hungary the attempt toward preserving the nationality of the Magyars may have failed; the last vestiges of bondage have been effaced, and the holders of the plow have become the owners of themselves and of its soil. If events do, as I believe correspond to the Divine idea; if food is the fountain of all goodness—the inspirer of true affection—the source of all intelligence—there is nothing of so great moment to the race as the conception of his existence; and a true apprehension of his relations to man unat constitute the turning point in the progress of the world. And it has been so. A better knowledge of his nature is the dividing line that separates ancient history from modern—the old time from the new. The thought of Divine unity as an absolute cause was familiar to antiquity; but the undivided testimony of the records of all cultivated nations shows that it took no hold of the popular affections. Philosophers might conceive this Divine unity as pursets action, usmixed with matter; as fate, holding the universe in its invincible, unrelenting grasp; as reason, going forth to the work of creation; as the primal source of the ideal archetypes, according to which the world was fashioned; as boundless power, careless of boundless existence; as the infinite one slumbering unconsciously in the infite all. Nothing of this could take hold of the common mind, or make "Peorand Basilin"

"Peor and Baslim Forsake their temples dim,"

"Peor and Basilian
"Peor and Basilian
"Peor and Basilian
For the word of the common mind, or make
"Peor and Basilian
For the regeneration of the world, it was requisite
that the Divine Being should enter into the abodes,
and the hearts of men, and dwell there; that an idea
of Him should arise, which should include all truth
respecting His escence; that He should be known not
only as an abstract and absolute cause, but as a perfect Being, from whose perfect nature the universe in
an effluence; not as a distant Providence of infinite
power, or uncertain or inactive will, but as God presect in the flesh; not as an absolute law-giver, holding
the material world, and all morsl and intelligent existence, in the chains of necessity, but as a creative
spirit, indwelling in man—his fellow-worker and guide.
When the Divine Being was thus presented to the
soul, He touched at once Man's aspirations, affections
and intelligence, and faith in Him anok into the inmost beart of humanity. In vain did the proud and
ambitious Arius seek to overlay spiritual truth with
the fabulous cenceptions of heathenism, to paganize
Christianity, and to subordinate its enfranchising
power to false worship and to despotism. Reason asserted its right of supremacy, and the party of superstition was eclipsed, and Osiris was seen no more in
Memphian Grove; then might have been heard the
crash of the falling temples of Polytheism; and, instead of them, came that harmony which holds Hoaven and Earth in happier union.

Amid all the deep sorrows of humanity during the
and conflict which was protracted through centraries
for the overthrow of the past and the reconstruction
of society, the idea of an incarnate God, carried
peace into the bosom of mankind. That faith emancipated the slave, redeemed the captive, levated the
low, lifted up the oppressed, consoled the wretched,
inspired aithe the heroes of thought and the countless
masses. The down-trodden nations clung to it as to
the certainty of their future emancipation; and it so
fille